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SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1915.

A Line of Cheer Each Day of the Year.

By JOHN KENDRICK BANGS.

First printing of an original poem, written daily for The Washington Herald.

THE SMILING MONTH.

Relaxed at last are Winter's chains.  
And April's tears have all been shed.  
Gone are the dark night's chillsome pains,  
And from the fair skies overhead  
The golden sun shines joyously  
With wealth of light the world beguiles,  
And covers all the land and sea  
In token of the May with smiles.

(Copyright, 1915.)

All the crooks are being driven out of Chicago. We may look for quite a shining of the population statistics.

That Long Island man who is twenty-four years behind with his alimony and has no money will be ahead of the game, even if he is sent to jail for life.

A Massachusetts nurse, bitten on the nose by a baby, died of blood poisoning. And there are mothers who won't let other people even kiss their babies for fear they will catch something.

Warden Osborne banished the striped snail from Sing Sing some time ago, and now the prison tailor has lost his job because the convicts complained of misfits. Something wrong with their goliath togs, perhaps.

A New York woman who is suing for divorce testified that she used to play penny ante poker with her husband to keep him at home, but without success. A man who could be indifferent to such devotion must be utterly heartless.

Eight thousand of the 20,000 men who are making war munitions for the allies in the arms and ammunition factories in Connecticut are of German birth or parentage, according to inspectors. But so far no complaints as to quality have been received from the allies.

The police were called to quell a riot in a New York home for incorrigible girls, which started when a new superintendent told the inmates: "You are here to be corrected; you will be disciplined, not petted." The girls no doubt imagine they are entitled to have Sing Sing rules established.

"I would refuse a Democratic nomination if it included, as it necessarily would, an endorsement of the policies of President Wilson and his Cabinet," says Charles Sumner Bird, the unsuccessful Progressive candidate for governor of Massachusetts in 1913. This seems to constitute a complete reply to the suggestion of Gov. Walsh that under certain conditions Mr. Bird would be acceptable to the Democrats as a candidate for governor.

During the early days of the war it was stated that the Kaiser had been informed Ireland would not stand by England because of internal dissensions. It must have been a shock to the war lord when he read the closing of the address of Irish leaders, including the president of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, to the French President, as follows: "The cause of the allies is our cause. The success of the allies will be a step forward from the barbarism of militarism to a new era of progress and hope."

"West Virginia would not be broke if the governor would borrow the money to pay the bills," says the attorney general of that State. It is an answerable logic, and there are thousands of men who can testify that the attorney general is a wise man. If they could only borrow to pay what they owe they would not be broke but great financiers and successful business men. Why not have a law compelling every man who has money to lend to him who has not? It is a slight modification of the I. W. W. plan to take from him who has and give to him who has not. We all know that it is more respectable to borrow than to beg or steal. West Virginia might set the example and borrow without regard to her ability to pay. The whole country would watch the developments of the experiment. It is the way we long have sought, to run a government without taxes. It will be the dawn of the millennium.

More than 1,000 letters and telegrams have been received by a New York judge, asking that a light sentence be imposed on the former manager of a factory, who while being paid a salary of \$6,000 a year, organized a gang of bandits who held up and robbed the firm's messenger. The man, when cornered, made a dramatic confession of guilt in court, which seems to have appealed to those maudlin persons of both sexes who are always more ready to come to the aid of a confessed crook and betrayer of confidence than they are to relieve the distress of the worthy. The judge, however, in view of his remarks to the jury, will probably not be influenced. "It is a mighty good thing the police caught you," he said, "for you are a fine looking lot. If you had continued on your criminal courses you would undoubtedly have ended with murder. All of you appear intelligent, and sober intelligent criminals are the greatest menace to the community."

## King Cannot Lead the Church.

Is prohibition a religious movement? Some of our most ardent prohibitionists claim that it is, and that it represents the demands of the Christian citizenship of this country. Of course there are many church people who do not concede this all comprehensive claim that all Christian citizens favor prohibition, but by their silence they enable the zealots to claim them and their influence. In England it is the churchmen who have taken the most decided stand against prohibition. The statesmen or politicians started the agitation, and in the press reports for a time it appeared when the King and his cabinet set the example of voluntary abstinence, that the Christian citizenship of England was behind the movement. But last Wednesday the York convocation of clergy of the established church went on record as opposed to prohibition by act of the government. The archbishop of York said that a comprehensive scheme of prohibition carried into effect on a wave of war enthusiasm, would have no permanent value, but would result in a dangerous reaction the moment peace came, and then there would be "real and regrettable intemperance." The archbishop appeared to deny that there is now "real and regrettable intemperance" in England as has been represented by the prohibition advocates. The convocation adopted a resolution that while wishing to support the government in all such measures as may be necessary for the strength and safety of the nation in time of war, the clergy would look with anxiety upon the total prohibition of the sale of alcoholic liquors.

No one will accuse the clergy of the established church of England of favoring the brewers, distillers and saloon keepers, or of having any other ambition than to best serve the people and advance the cause of Christianity. They may not be better able to judge as to the success or failure of prohibition than other men who are found among its advocates, but the position they have taken shows that it is not a church propaganda and has not the united support of the Christian citizenship of Great Britain. We have been told repeatedly since the war began that England, Scotland and Ireland are suffering more than usual from intemperance, and that the evil is greater there than in any other country, especially greater than in the United States. But the clergy appear to take issue with these statements and fear a "real and regrettable intemperance" as the result of prohibition.

There is one conclusion that may be drawn from the incident. If the clergy of England is not infallible in judgment on this question, the clergy of this country who advocate prohibition may not be infallible. They all represent the cause of Christianity, are all working for the moral betterment of the people, all have the same fountain of wisdom to guide them, and yet they do not agree upon this great political question, any more than do other people agree. It may be said without disrespect to the American clergy that they, too, disagree and that those who have refused to be drawn into this prohibition movement are possibly as numerous and earnest and influential as those who declare that they represent the churches and the Christian citizenship of the nation. The Christian church is a great and decidedly powerful organization, but Cardinal Gibbons has expressed his dissent from this prohibition propaganda much in the same way as does the archbishop of York, and a Protestant Episcopal convention in Boston a few days ago refused to consider a resolution in favor of prohibition. We may as well be tolerant on political questions, especially since the Church of England refuses to follow the King who is nominally the head of the church.

## Business Need Not Fear.

With reports coming from different parts of the country telling of a gradual industrial revival, and with keen observers among men of big business affairs, including James J. Hill and Jacob H. Schiff, expressing their conviction that conditions are on the mend, it is surprising to hear occasional intimations of a lingering apprehension as to what the nation's industrial and commercial interests may expect in the way of legislation. Apparently the disposition is not unanimous to accept President Wilson's assurance that the work of regulation has been completed and that business may advance with confidence.

Addressing the recent convention of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers in Boston, the president of the organization, Alfred G. Duncan, said: "The halting attitude of business is the natural consequence of our recent national policies, and is caused by fear of legislative and governmental campaigns against business. \* \* \* Business must stand together and demand that our representatives in State and nation conserve rather than destroy the business interests of our country."

George W. Perkins addressing the Southern Commercial Congress at Muskogee, Okla., observed that "while European countries have been building up great and powerful business dreadnoughts in the way of large industrial units, our government has been destroying our business dreadnoughts by tearing down our great industrial units; and it has the temerity to tell us that we can successfully wrest trade from these great European industrial dreadnoughts by salivating forth and attacking them with a fleet of old-fashioned industrial frigates."

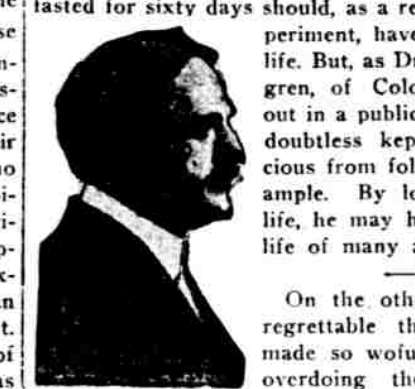
While the record of the past may justify timidity, the fear of industrial legislation in the near future seems wholly unjustified. The country has passed through a great industrial crisis, which came upon it when it was weakened and unprepared. The administration at Washington and the lawmakers of the States have looked on in affright as business bent before the storm; they can see it recovering now, and even the demagogue would hesitate to lift a finger to retard it. This business recovery must continue with no interruption if the Democracy is to be retained in power, and no one knows it better than those who sit in the halls of legislation. Nor is there reason to fear obstruction on the part of the new Federal Trade Commission, though some definite knowledge as to its aims and purposes would perhaps assist in the general progress.

It is most probable that Mr. Perkins and Mr. Duncan were looking beyond 1916, and taking a larger view of government policies with regard to business. They were perhaps speculating upon the possibility of a co-operation between government and business in an endeavor for commercial conquest. Certainly for the next two years at least business America should be free from harmful legislation.

## Fasting to Death.

By JOHN D. BARRY.

It was pathetic in the extreme that the young tailor of Palo Alto, Cal., who a few weeks ago fasted for sixty days should, as a result of the experiment, have sacrificed his life. But, as Dr. Tell J. Berggren, of Colorado, pointed out in a public statement, he doubtless kept the injudicious from following his example. By losing his own life, he may have saved the life of many another.



On the other hand, it is regrettable that the tailor made so woful a failure by overdoing the experiment.

He thereby confirmed many people in their prejudices against a way of treating disease decidedly worth studying. As a matter of fact, he contributed little or nothing to the scientific data on the subject. Before him others had died of self-imposed fasting.

There was a case in San Francisco about a dozen years ago. A woman, enormously stout, determined to reduce. So she went without food for forty-five days, becoming thin and flabby. When she tried to take nourishment she found that she could not keep it down.

However, as Dr. Berggren remarked, fasting has not yet been made fool-proof. Perhaps it never can be. Here, as in everything else, extremists and the unprepared people are bound to do mischief.

The chances are that if the tailor had put himself under the care of a physician who had made a careful study of fasting, even at the end of sixty days, his life might have been saved.

On the other hand, if the conditions had been right he might still have lost his life. He subjected his system to a phenomenal strain and it could not get back to work quickly enough to make a fight for him.

The scientific fasters, it should be borne in mind, do not merely fast. While they are fasting they keep the body under the most careful treatment. Most of them drink water copiously and each day they also give the intestines baths. In this way they try to keep the internal machinery as clean as possible, that is, in a condition that shall aid the general process of purification.

Just how careful that tailor was I don't know. But the chances are that he was not able to give himself anything like the care he would have had under experienced guidance.

It is very easy to laugh at fasting and to express contempt for those who overdo it. But it is one of the most important subjects that has come up of recent years in relation to hygiene. It reminds us of the evils that can result from the injudicious use of food, and it makes us see how unnecessarily enslaved most of us are to eating.

There are many people today who have so abused food that they have lost a perfectly healthy relation to it. Some of them have a relation to it that is absolutely unhealthy, that turns good food into poison.

They are the extreme cases, and though they occur frequently, they are so obviously expressions of disease that they have no special interest. But multitudes of people who do not suffer from dyspepsia or indigestion or liver trouble nevertheless suffer from not knowing how to eat, from overeating or irregular eating or from eating the wrong things, or what is most important of all, from taking a wrong mental attitude toward food.

## Interpreting Dr. Dernburg.

We are not yet convinced that Dr. Dernburg is the official mouthpiece of Germany. Because if we were to accept his statement we should be compelled to believe that all Germany wanted was the earth, with perhaps a modest slice of the human throat in—Hartford Times.

## Scorn the Health Fads.

Have no health fads. That is Chauncey M. Depue's recipe for living eighty-one years and feeling like a baby.

"Don't think about growing old," was the way the late Charles H. Crump, then far past 80, put the same thought, when I asked him how to enjoy life at four-score.

"Let somebody else take the medicine," Col. Richards Muckle was wont to say when nearly 90. "I've as much to live for as you, and I don't take any medicine."

A little liquor seemed to do me any harm," replied Matthew McFetridge, when I asked him how he managed to live 101 years.

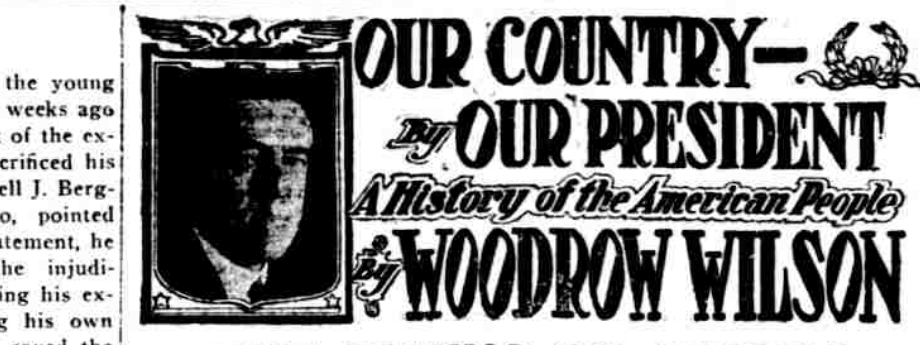
I presume the chief cause of the patent medicine fads has been that the lurid advertisements made thousands of persons wrongly needlessly about their health. It has caused them to imagine that they had diseases they didn't have, and made the way of life seem so slippery that the fear's as bad as the falling.—Girard in the Philadelphia Public Ledger.

## A City Made to Order.

It is anything but romantic about the grime and noise of a steel plant, Gary, Ind., will not lack material for an absorbing history. Nine years ago, April 18, officials of the United States Steel Corporation caused a carload of cinders to be dumped on the sand dunes over which has since spread the city of Gary. It is this city which has now voted itself into the second class. In 1912 its population was 30,000. This year it counts close up to 50,000. No one knows but that the next few years will witness an even greater increase. The story of Gary is essentially that of the steel trust. Nine years ago, the corporation cast about for a mid-Western site. It wanted a combination of rail and water transportation, cheap land and plenty of room in which to expand. A place at the southern extremity of Lake Michigan, six miles east of Indiana Harbor and twenty-six miles southeast of Chicago, was selected, and was called Gary, after Judge E. H. Gary, executive head of the trust.

The city itself is an example of the power of wealth to create wealth. The steel trust, alive only to its own fortune, could not prevent—and did not seek to prevent—other firms and hundreds of persons from growing rich. The opponents of unearned increment, as appropriated by fortunate speculators in land, have been treated to a remarkable spectacle in Gary. From the time the first load of material was dumped on the shore of Lake Michigan, Gary has prospered. It is a city made to order. The steel trust, through its subsidiary, the Indiana Steel Company, needed a convenient city of 100,000 population—a population largely devoted to the manufacture of steel and allied products. Gary has not yet reached the 100,000 mark, but it seems likely to.

The great steel plants of the corporation attracted other plants, so that now the sand wastes are covered with yards and foundries, and miles of city streets have been thrown out into the open country.—Indianapolis News.



## THE COMING OF ANDROS

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AND so it turned out that West Jersey was bought—so far as Mr. Penn and those who thought with him among the new proprietors were concerned—to be a refuge and place of peace for the Quakers. It was the Quakers who principally crowded into the new province and gave it its prosperity and its sober way in affairs. But Mr. Penn's plans widened as his thought became enlarged in the event of assembly—and that share in the ownership of West Jersey did not satisfy him. He determined to have a province of his own, a Quaker colony upon great scales. The outcome was the founding of the province of Pennsylvania, whose peaceful story of orderly government and quick prosperity stands like the confirmed annals of colonial affairs in that day of change. Sir William Penn had died in 1682, and had left to his son, another story, a debt of £10,000, a claim for £10,000 against the crown. The young Quaker asked for a grant of land in America in satisfaction of the claim, and the King readily enough consented, glad to get rid of an old friend's son, and not of an obligation so easily. Penn asked for and obtained the land "lying north of Maryland, on the east bounded with Delaware River, on the west limited as Maryland is, and northward to extend as far as plantable" into the unclaimed Indian country; and the King blessed his own fancy by calling the grant "Pennsylvania," in honor of the old admiral whose name he bore.

There were, when he set up his gentle tent, scarcely 50 white men, all told, within the territory he had been given him, a few of the Swedish farmers, a few Quaker families who had crossed the river from West Jersey, struggling here and there, looking for good lands. In August, 1682, Mr. Penn arrived with his first grant from the King, the lands lying about New Castle and below, by purchase from the Duke of York, to whom they had passed with the province of New Netherland when the Dutch were ousted, and a few hundred more were thereby added to the number of his colonists. But the winter of 1682-83 was a severe one, and the scattered groups of lonely settlers.

The very month of that new grant, August, 1682, he himself took ship for his new colony, and the province was left to the Quakers, to begin the real planting of the new region. He reached the colony in October, and during that autumn and the winter which followed, he had the honor of being the first to see the new colony, though half-heartedly enough, it was plain, under a provisional government, waiting to see what the future would hold.

The death of King Charles had opened a settlement; but James, when he came to the throne, very promptly dissolved the assembly, and he resolved to put Massachusetts under his personal control, immediately after he came to the hands of a royal governor and an appointed council, without an assembly, and with no other arrangement for a participation of the people in the management of their affairs. At first, in May, 1684, he named Joseph Dudley, "Esquire," as Governor of Massachusetts Bay, New Hampshire, and Maine, and the Narragansett country, or King's Province, but gave him no authority, and he was to hold those titles, but that was only a temporary arrangement. The real change came with the arrival of Sir Edmund Andros in December, 1685, to be Governor-General and Vice-Admiral, and Plymouth was added to his government.

He was hidden appoint persons of the best character and estate to his council, and to disturb the existing law of the colonies as little as possible, but he was also commanded to allow no printing, and to preserve the jurisdiction to insist upon a universal toleration in matters of religion, especially upon the encouragement of the worship of the Church of England, and to execute with vigilance and vigor the laws of trade. He was given, too, a small number of royal troops, and his superior, whose red eyes were sadly unbecoming in Boston. Worst of all, he was authorized to govern and to lay taxes without an assembly.

The next year, when Andros came (1687) he turned upon Maryland, New York and Virginia were already practically his own, to deal with as he pleased. The same year, Andros, to be Governor of New York, was instructed to forbid the popular assemblies granted but three years before. He was commanded, too, to allow no printing, and to preserve the jurisdiction to insist upon a universal toleration in matters of religion, especially upon the encouragement of the worship of the Church of England, and to execute with vigilance and vigor the laws of trade. He was given, too, a small number of royal troops, and his superior, whose red eyes were sadly unbecoming in Boston. Worst of all, he was authorized to govern and to lay taxes without an assembly.

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